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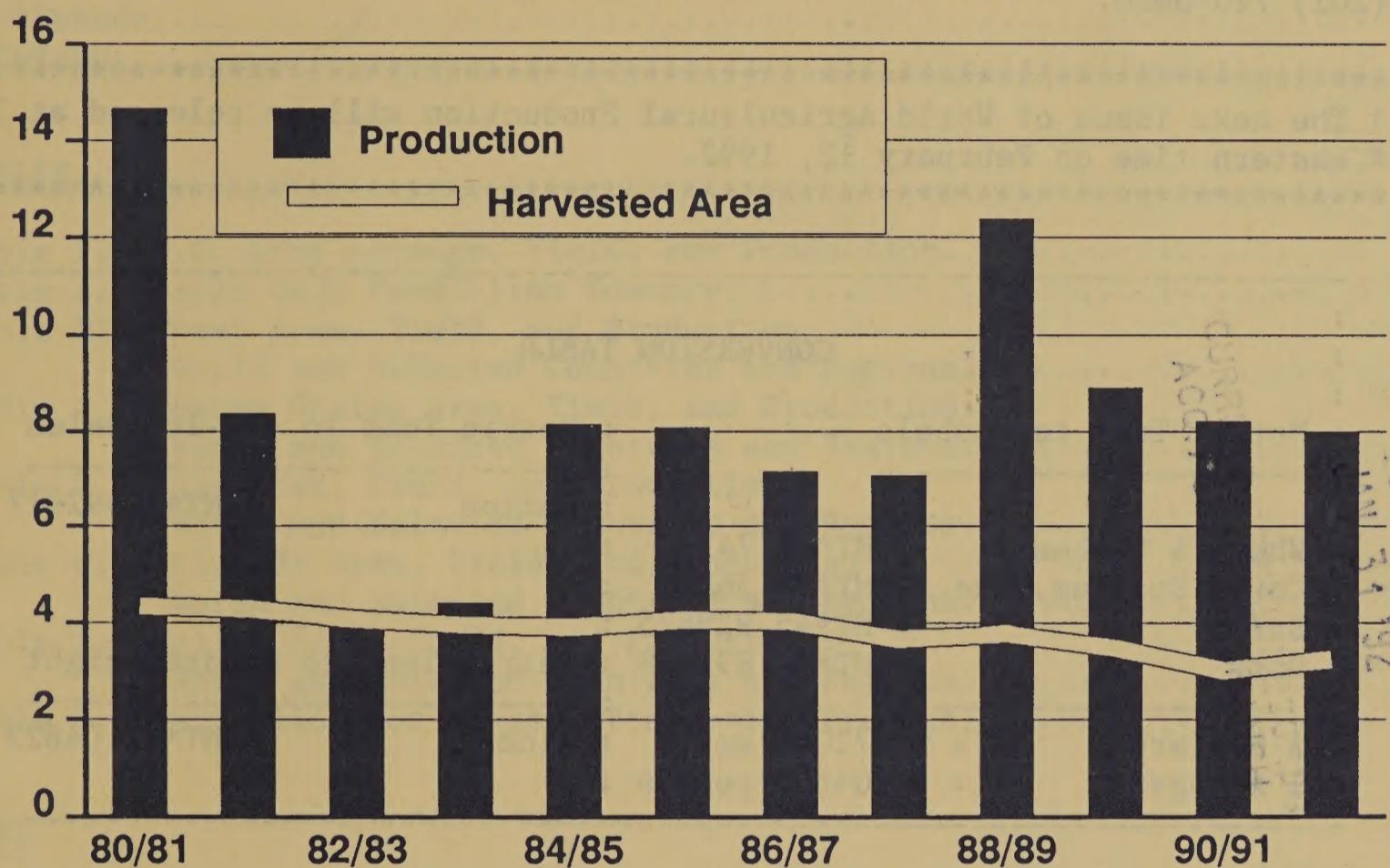
United States
Department of
Agriculture
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Circular Series
WAP 1-92
January 1992

58

World Agricultural Production

South African Corn

Millions of Tons and Hectares



Production Articles This Month...

- South African Corn
- Vietnam Rice
- Tomatoes for Processing
- World Poultry and Egg
- Major Wheat Exporting Countries
- Hungarian Agricultural Reform

58
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This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-262), January 13, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* eastern time on February 12, 1992. *

CONVERSION TABLE

: Metric Tons to Bushels	=	Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales
: -----	=	-----
: Cotton	=	MT*4.592917
: Wheat & Soybeans	=	MT*36.7437
: Corn, Sorghum, Rye	=	MT*39.36825
: Barley	=	MT*45.929625
: Oats	=	MT*68.894438
: -----	=	Metric Tons to Hundredweight
: 1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
: 1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds
: Rice	=	MT*22.04622

NOTE: BEGINNING WITH THE MAY EDITION, THIS CIRCULAR SERIES #
COMBINES DATA FOR THE TERRITORIES FORMERLY KNOWN AS EAST #
GERMANY (GDR) AND WEST GERMANY (FRG) UNDER THE HEADING #
GERMANY. LIKEWISE, DATA FOR THE TERRITORY FORMERLY CALLED #
EAST GERMANY (GDR) ARE INCLUDED IN AGGREGATES FOR THE EUROPEAN #
COMMUNITY (EC-12) AND EXCLUDED FROM AGGREGATES FOR EASTERN #
EUROPE. BECAUSE OF THIS, DATA FOR "GERMANY", EASTERN EUROPE, #
AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC-12) ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH #
DATA PUBLISHED IN PRIOR EDITIONS OF THIS CIRCULAR SERIES AND #
MAY NOT BE COMPARABLE WITH SUCH ESTIMATES FOUND IN OTHER #
PUBLICATIONS OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. #
#####

NOTE: Estimates of the Former (Fmr.) USSR in this report cover the same area previously designated as the USSR.

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1991/92

January 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 545.6 million tons, up 0.2 million, a slight increase over last month, but down 8 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 491.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 53.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 28 percent from last year.

o Sudan

Production is estimated at 0.5 million tons, up 0.2 million or 73 percent from last month's estimate and up 4 percent from last year's drought-reduced harvest. The increase is due primarily to increased harvested area and improved yields.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1991/92 is estimated at 806.0 million tons, up 2.2 million, slightly above last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 587.5 million tons, up 2.5 million, a slight increase from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 218.5 million tons, down 0.3 million, or marginally from last month and down 5 percent from last year. The decline is due to corn yield which was partially offset by an increase in sorghum.

o EC-12

Production is estimated at 88.8 million tons, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher-than-anticipated corn yields in France.

o Sudan

Production is estimated at 3.2 million tons, up 1.6 million or 96 percent from last month's estimate and up 101 percent from last year's drought-reduced harvest. The increase is due primarily to larger area planted to sorghum in response to government incentives, and improved millet yields.

o Argentina

Production is forecast at 11.0 million tons, up 0.5 million tons or 4 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last year. Increased prospective corn production accounts for the largest change. While severe weather has caused some damage, better-than-average corn yields are expected as a result of abundant rain.

- o Burkina Faso Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, up 0.3 million or 16 percent from last month and up 38 percent from last year. In spite of an isolated mid-season dry period, conditions were favorable for development of corn, millet, and sorghum. Above average seasonal rainfall led to production of a record coarse grain crop.
- o Philippines Production is estimated at 4.4 million tons, down 0.4 million tons, or 8 percent from last month and down 13 percent from last year. Corn yields were lowered due to dryness during the growing season in Mindanao and Cagayan Valley.
- o Mexico Production is estimated at 17.4 tons, down 0.1 million tons or 1 percent from last month, and down 5 percent from last year. Decreased sorghum production accounts for the largest change. Harvested area for sorghum decreased, especially in the Bajio region.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1991/92 is projected at 345.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or slightly above last month, but down 2 percent from last year's record crop. Total foreign production in 1991/92 is projected at 340.6 million tons, up 0.7 million or slightly above last month's estimate, but down 5.9 million tons or 2 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 4.9 million tons, down 0.1 million from last month and down 4 percent from year. The decline is due to area reductions in California, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas which more than offset increased acreage in Arkansas and Missouri.
- o Vietnam Production is estimated at 13.1 million tons, up 1.3 million or 11 percent from last month and last year. The increase is due to expanded area and improved yields resulting from a liberalization of government marketing policies.
- o India Production is estimated at 71.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Rainfed rice in central India suffered significant yield losses due to an early withdrawal of the summer monsoon.
- o Laos Production is estimated at 0.8 million tons, down 0.1 million or 11 percent from last month and last year. Early season dryness and heavy flooding in August have adversely affected yields.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1991/92 is forecast at a record 223.5 million tons, up 1.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1990/91. Foreign production during 1991/92 is forecast to be a record 159.2 million tons, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 64.3 million tons, up 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 105.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean output is forecast at 51.2 million tons, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 54.0 million tons, up 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, increased yield estimates from last month to a record 2.30 tons per hectare.

o Argentina

Production is estimated at 10.5 million tons, down 0.25 million or 2 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Heavy rains have delayed soybean planting, and less area is expected due to poor planting conditions.

o India

Production is estimated at 2.2 million tons, down 0.1 million or 4 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year's record harvest. As a result of the early monsoon withdrawal from key growing areas, soybean yield is forecast down due to moisture stress during the pod development stage.

* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 34.9 million tons, up 0.4 million or 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 28.8 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 6.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 13 percent from 1990/91. Official estimates by the National Agricultural Statistics Service this month increased expected average yield slightly and pegged harvested area at 5.2 million hectares, down 0.2 million from last month.

o China

Production is estimated at 8.7 million tons, up 0.5 million or 6 percent from last month and up 13 percent from last year. According to official Chinese Government statistics, China had a very good cotton crop on the North China Plain and better-than-expected production in central China.

o India

Production is estimated at 4.0 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from last year's disappointing crop. Cottonseed yield is estimated down owing to drought-induced lint losses in key central Indian growing states.

o Pakistan

Production is estimated at a record 3.6 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Cotton area is estimated at a record level, up 3 percent from last year. Cotton yields are also at record highs, having benefited from ideal summer growing conditions.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 23.3 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 2 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.1 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at a record 2.2 million tons, up marginally from last month and up 37 percent from 1990/91. The National Agricultural Statistics Service reduced average yield and increased harvested area by 2 percent, to a record 0.8 million hectares.

* **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 22.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 1.6 million tons, up 0.1 or 9 percent from last month and up 48 percent from last year. Yield estimates were increased this month and harvested area was estimated at 1,081,000 hectares, up 6 percent from last month.

o Argentina

Production is estimated at 3.9 million tons, up 0.4 million or 11 percent from last month, but unchanged from last year. Yields are expected above average as a result of favorable crop conditions.

* **Rapeseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 27.7 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 27.6 million tons, down 0.1 million or less than one-half percent from last month, but up 9 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o **United States** Production is estimated at 83,000 tons, down 22,000 tons or 21 percent from last month, but up 53 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, reduced estimated yield by 18 percent to 1.44 metric tons per hectare.

* **Flaxseed:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 2.1 million tons, up 0.1 million or 5 percent from last month, but down 9 percent from last year. Production in the United States for 1991/92 was increased this month to an estimated 155,000 tons, up 36 percent from last month and up 60 percent from last year. Total foreign production is pegged at 1.9 million tons, up 50,000 tons or 3 percent from last month, but down 12 percent from 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

o **United Kingdom** Production is estimated at 0.2 million tons, up 50,000 or 42 percent from last month and up 250 percent from last year. Official government statistics increased both area and yield.

* **Copra:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at 4.6 million tons, up marginally from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 3.7 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 10 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o **Indonesia** Production is estimated at 0.7 million tons, up 65,000 tons or 10 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year's adjusted level. Official government statistics increased both this year and last year's palm oil output by 0.2 million tons.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1991/92 is forecast at a record 12.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o **Indonesia** Production is estimated at 2.95 million tons, up 0.2 million or 7 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year's adjusted level of 2.8 million. Official government statistics increased last year's output by 0.2 million tons or nearly 8 percent.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1991/92 is projected at 91.8 million bales. This estimate is up 1.3 million bales or 1 percent from last month and up 4.7 million bales or 5 percent from 1990/91. Total foreign production is projected at 74.2 million bales, up 1.7 million bales or 2 percent from last month, and is an increase of 4 percent over 1990/91. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 17.5 million bales, down 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 13 percent from last year. Texas accounted for almost all the drop in production. The October freeze in Texas caused more damage than earlier expected, decreasing yields, quality, and causing producers to abandon area. The record crop in Louisiana and record yields in Georgia and Mississippi, somewhat offset the losses in Texas.

o China

Production is estimated at 23.4 million bales, up 1.4 million or 6 percent from last month and up 13 percent from last year. The change is based on official Chinese Government statistics. Both area and yield estimates were increased this month. Shandong, Hebei, and Henan provinces had unusually large harvests, and crop damage in central China due to summer flooding was less than earlier expected.

o Brazil

Production is estimated at 3.8 million bales, up 0.3 million or 9 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Cotton production is projected to increase in the Center-South growing region due to increased planted area in the state of Parana. Many producers in Parana are reported to have shifted soybean land to cotton.

o Syria

Production is estimated at 0.9 million bales, up 0.2 million or 28 percent from last month and up 28 percent from last year. The rise in production was due to increased area and improved yields. In addition, newly irrigated lands were brought under cultivation, planting was early, and growing conditions were favorable.

o India

Production is estimated at 9.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from last year. Cotton yields are estimated down owing to drought-induced losses in key central Indian growing states.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91
--Million acres--												
All Wheat	76.6	77.2	69.9	62.2	69.3	57.7	32.7	39.5	34.3	2,037	2,736	1,981
Winter	55.1	56.9	51.0	41.5	49.9	39.4	35.0	40.7	34.8	1,455	2,031	1,372
Other	21.5	20.3	18.9	20.7	19.4	18.3	28.1	36.4	33.3	582	706	609
Rye	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	28.2	27.1	24.6	14	10	10
Soybeans	60.8	57.8	59.8	59.5	56.5	58.0	32.3	34.1	33.5	34.3	1,924	1,962
Corn	72.2	74.2	76.0	64.7	67.0	68.8	116.3	118.5	108.9	108.6	7,525	7,933
Sorghum	12.6	10.5	11.0	11.1	9.1	9.8	55.4	63.1	59.4	59.0	615	571
Barley	9.1	8.2	8.9	8.3	7.5	8.4	48.6	56.1	55.2	55.2	404	422
Oats	12.1	10.4	8.7	6.9	5.9	4.8	54.3	60.1	50.6	50.6	374	358
--Pounds per acre--												
Rice	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	5,749	5,529	5,616	5,617	154.5	156.1
All Cotton	10.6	12.3	14.1	9.5	11.7	12.8	614	634	648	656	12.2	15.5
--Million bushels--												
--Million CWT--												
--Million 480-pound--												

1/ All estimates are from the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular available from NASS.

January 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			Asia			South America			Selected Other			All Other Countries		
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe	Fmr. USSR 3/	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina	Brazil	Australia	South Africa	Turkey	
—Million metric tons—																				
Wheat																				
1989/90	537.9	482.4	55.4	24.6	4.0	82.0	4.4	40.7	92.3	90.8	54.1	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.2	5.6	14.2	2.0	12.5	15.4
1990/91 prel.	593.1	518.6	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.6	5.1	41.1	108.0	98.2	49.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	10.5	3.2	15.1	1.7	15.0	17.7
1991/92 proj.	545.4	491.5	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.4	4.1	39.2	78.0	96.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	8.5	3.2	10.0	2.3	16.0	17.9
December	545.6	491.7	53.9	32.8	3.7	90.4	4.1	39.2	78.0	96.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	8.5	3.2	10.0	2.2	16.0	18.2
January																				
Coarse Grains																				
1989/90	802.7	581.4	221.4	23.5	14.1	89.8	12.4	60.2	104.8	93.5	34.6	5.0	2.7	4.3	8.3	22.5	6.9	9.5	7.5	81.7
1990/91 prel.	833.0	602.2	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.1	13.7	52.2	113.3	113.5	33.3	5.2	2.9	4.1	11.0	24.2	6.7	8.8	8.9	76.7
1991/92 proj.	803.8	585.0	218.7	22.7	17.5	88.3	12.1	61.3	85.5	110.6	31.5	5.2	2.5	4.0	10.5	26.7	6.4	8.6	9.7	82.0
December	806.0	587.5	218.5	22.7	17.4	88.8	12.1	61.4	85.5	110.6	31.5	5.2	2.5	4.0	11.0	26.7	6.4	8.6	9.7	83.5
January																				
Rice (Milled)																				
1989/90	344.7	339.7	5.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	126.1	74.1	29.1	3.2	13.3	0.2	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.1
1990/91 prel.	351.6	346.5	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.6	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.4	0.2	6.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	23.7
1991/92 proj.	344.9	339.9	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	129.5	71.5	28.7	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	23.2
December	345.5	340.6	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.4	129.5	71.0	28.7	3.3	13.2	0.2	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	23.1
January																				
Total Grains 1/																				
1989/90	1,685.3	1,403.5	281.9	48.0	18.5	173.2	16.8	101.0	198.8	310.4	162.7	34.1	20.4	17.6	18.7	33.0	21.7	11.5	20.2	196.9
1990/91 prel.	1,777.6	1,467.3	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.3	18.7	93.5	222.9	344.2	157.5	34.6	20.5	15.5	21.8	33.7	22.3	10.5	24.1	196.8
1991/92 proj.	1,694.1	1,416.4	277.7	55.5	21.4	180.2	16.2	100.6	164.9	336.1	157.0	33.9	20.2	17.2	18.2	36.7	17.2	10.9	25.9	203.4
December	1,697.0	1,419.7	277.3	55.5	21.3	180.7	16.2	100.7	164.9	336.1	156.5	33.9	20.2	17.2	18.7	36.7	17.2	10.8	25.9	206.3
January																				
Oilseeds 2/																				
1989/90	213.9	154.6	59.3	4.9	1.4	11.5	0.7	5.2	13.8	28.5	19.3	2.2	3.3	0.9	15.8	21.6	0.7	1.0	2.3	21.5
1990/91 prel.	217.8	157.1	60.7	5.6	1.0	13.1	0.7	4.3	13.0	33.3	21.0	2.2	3.6	0.8	16.3	16.8	1.9	1.0	1.9	20.4
1991/92 proj.	222.5	158.8	63.7	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.7	4.2	12.1	32.7	21.1	2.2	3.9	0.7	15.5	19.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	21.8
December	223.5	159.3	64.3	6.5	1.1	13.7	0.7	4.1	12.1	33.2	20.9	2.2	4.0	0.7	15.6	19.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	21.8
January																				
Cotton																				
1989/90	80.0	67.8	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.3	17.4	10.6	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.3	2.8	9.5
1990/91 prel.	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	12.0	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
1991/92 proj.	90.5	72.5	18.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	22.0	9.5	0.0	8.0	0.2	1.5	3.5	1.7	0.3	2.7	10.2
December	91.8	74.2	17.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	23.4	9.3	0.0	8.0	0.2	1.5	3.8	1.7	0.3	2.7	10.3
January																				

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains, and pulses are 210.9 million tons in 1989/90, 235.0 million in 1990/91, and 175.0 million projected for 1991/92.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.

3/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Dec.	Proj. Jan.	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Dec.	Proj. Jan.
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	226.4	232.1	223.4	2.38	2.56	2.44	2.44	537.9	593.1	545.4	545.6
United States	25.2	28.0	23.3	2.20	2.66	2.31	2.31	55.4	74.5	53.9	53.9
Total Foreign	201.3	204.1	200.0	2.40	2.54	2.46	2.46	482.4	518.6	491.5	491.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.1	45.8	43.9	2.91	3.12	3.23	3.23	131.0	142.9	141.7	141.7
Argentina	5.5	5.7	4.5	1.86	1.84	1.89	1.89	10.2	10.5	8.5	8.5
Australia	9.0	9.2	7.8	1.58	1.63	1.28	1.28	14.2	15.1	10.0	10.0
Canada	13.6	14.4	14.5	1.80	2.27	2.26	2.26	24.6	32.7	32.8	32.8
EC-12	17.0	16.5	17.1	4.83	5.14	5.28	5.28	82.0	84.6	90.4	90.4
Major Importers	96.6	98.4	95.8	2.48	2.66	2.40	2.40	239.1	261.4	230.2	230.2
Brazil	3.4	3.3	2.4	1.65	0.97	1.33	1.33	5.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
China	29.8	30.8	30.9	3.04	3.19	3.10	3.10	90.8	98.2	96.0	96.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.7	10.0	4.14	4.22	3.93	3.93	40.7	41.1	39.2	39.2
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.8	5.05	5.79	6.40	6.40	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.8
Other N. Africa 1/	4.9	5.4	5.6	1.14	1.04	1.50	1.50	5.6	5.7	8.4	8.4
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.47	3.66	2.93	2.93	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Fmr. USSR 2/	47.7	48.2	46.0	1.94	2.24	1.70	1.70	92.3	108.0	78.0	78.0
Other Foreign	59.7	59.8	60.3	1.88	1.91	1.99	1.99	112.3	114.3	119.6	119.8
India	24.1	23.5	24.3	2.24	2.12	2.22	2.22	54.1	49.7	54.0	54.0
Iran	6.8	6.5	6.2	0.81	1.08	1.15	1.15	5.5	7.0	7.1	7.1
Mexico	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.21	4.11	4.20	4.20	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7
Non-EC W. Europe	0.8	0.9	0.8	5.18	5.41	5.22	5.22	4.4	5.1	4.1	4.1
Pakistan	7.7	7.8	8.0	1.87	1.82	1.82	1.82	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.5
South Africa	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.11	1.10	1.61	1.58	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.2
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.9	1.44	1.71	1.80	1.80	12.5	15.0	16.0	16.0
Others	8.7	9.8	9.9	1.77	1.79	1.83	1.83	15.4	17.7	17.9	18.2

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Dec.	Proj. Jan.	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	1991/92 Proj. Jan.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	323.0	317.6	323.1	2.49	2.62	2.50	2.49	802.7	833.0	803.8	806.0
United States	37.0	36.4	37.3	5.98	6.34	5.87	5.85	221.4	230.7	218.7	218.5
Total Foreign	286.0	281.3	285.8	2.03	2.14	2.06	2.06	581.4	602.2	585.0	587.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	21.1	20.3	20.9	2.49	2.76	2.50	2.52	52.5	56.0	52.1	52.6
Argentina	3.2	3.3	3.7	2.64	3.37	2.88	3.00	8.3	11.0	10.5	11.0
Australia	3.9	4.1	4.8	1.77	1.64	1.32	1.32	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.4
Canada	8.3	7.6	6.9	2.84	3.32	3.29	3.29	23.5	25.4	22.7	22.7
South Africa	4.2	3.8	4.0	2.24	2.34	2.15	2.15	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.6
Thailand	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.78	2.65	2.65	2.65	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0
Major Importers	103.8	99.8	101.9	2.73	2.84	2.61	2.62	282.9	283.1	266.2	266.7
Eastern Europe	16.5	15.9	16.5	3.66	3.28	3.74	3.73	60.2	52.2	61.3	61.4
EC-12	20.3	19.3	19.1	4.43	4.35	4.61	4.64	89.8	84.1	88.3	88.8
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.98	4.49	4.24	4.24	12.4	13.7	12.1	12.1
Mexico	7.5	8.2	8.8	1.88	2.23	1.97	1.98	14.1	18.4	17.5	17.4
Fmr. USSR 2/	56.0	52.9	54.2	1.87	2.14	1.58	1.58	104.8	113.3	85.5	85.5
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.83	3.63	3.70	3.70	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	161.1	161.1	163.0	1.53	1.63	1.65	1.64	245.9	263.1	266.7	268.2
Brazil	12.5	13.5	13.5	1.79	1.79	1.98	1.98	22.5	24.2	26.7	26.7
China	28.2	29.1	29.1	3.31	3.90	3.80	3.80	93.5	113.5	110.6	110.6
India	37.7	36.8	36.7	0.92	0.90	0.86	0.86	34.6	33.3	31.5	31.5
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nigeria	9.9	9.5	9.9	0.82	0.67	0.84	0.84	8.1	6.3	8.3	8.3
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.9	1.22	1.32	1.24	1.14	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.4
Turkey	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.70	1.99	2.17	2.17	7.5	8.9	9.7	9.7
Others	61.9	61.1	62.6	1.14	1.09	1.14	1.15	70.3	66.7	69.8	71.7
BARLEY											
World	74.9	75.1	77.4	2.27	2.48	2.20	2.20	170.1	186.3	170.1	170.2
United States	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.62	3.02	2.97	2.97	8.8	9.2	10.1	10.1
Total Foreign	71.5	72.1	74.0	2.26	2.46	2.16	2.16	161.3	177.1	160.0	160.1
Australia	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.75	1.62	1.31	1.31	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.7
Canada	4.7	4.7	4.5	2.50	2.96	2.78	2.78	11.7	13.9	12.5	12.5
China	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.73	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Eastern Europe	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.03	4.00	3.74	3.74	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3
EC-12	12.6	12.3	12.1	4.05	4.12	4.21	4.21	51.0	50.8	51.0	51.0
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.87	4.37	3.99	3.99	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.1
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.46	1.76	2.00	2.00	4.9	6.0	6.8	6.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	27.6	26.1	28.5	1.75	2.34	1.51	1.51	48.5	61.0	43.0	43.0
Others	12.6	14.7	14.0	1.20	1.01	1.21	1.22	15.1	14.8	17.0	17.0

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION					
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	Proj. Dec.	Proj. Jan.	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	Proj. Dec.	Proj. Jan.
CORN	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---					
World	126.5	127.3	131.3	3.66	3.76	3.68	3.68	462.5	478.9	483.1	483.4		
United States	26.2	27.1	27.9	7.30	7.44	6.84	6.82	191.2	201.5	190.2	189.9		
Total Foreign	100.4	100.2	103.5	2.70	2.77	2.83	2.84	271.4	277.4	293.0	293.5		
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.6	6.3	6.8	2.77	3.11	2.79	2.85	18.2	19.6	18.9	19.3		
Argentina	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.06	3.90	3.27	3.45	5.2	7.6	7.2	7.6		
South Africa	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.56	2.73	2.46	2.46	8.9	8.2	8.0	8.0		
Thailand	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.93	2.81	2.80	2.80	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7		
Major Importers	21.2	19.7	22.2	3.93	3.50	3.82	3.84	83.4	68.9	84.8	85.3		
Eastern Europe	7.1	6.5	6.8	4.14	3.26	4.55	4.55	29.2	21.1	30.9	30.9		
EC-12	3.9	3.4	3.9	6.91	6.27	6.71	6.84	26.9	21.6	26.1	26.6		
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.83	7.98	8.34	8.34	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8		
Mexico	5.8	6.6	7.7	1.68	2.14	1.88	1.88	9.8	14.1	14.5	14.5		
Fmr. USSR 2/	4.1	2.8	3.5	3.71	3.50	3.14	3.14	15.3	9.8	11.0	11.0		
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.28	4.10	4.18	4.18	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
Other Foreign	72.6	74.2	74.5	2.34	2.54	2.54	2.54	169.8	188.9	189.2	188.9		
Brazil	12.1	13.0	13.0	1.80	1.81	2.00	2.00	21.8	23.5	26.0	26.0		
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.36	6.91	6.75	6.75	6.4	7.2	7.3	7.3		
China	20.4	21.4	21.5	3.88	4.52	4.41	4.41	78.9	96.8	95.0	95.0		
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.37	5.43	5.59	5.59	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8		
India	5.9	6.1	5.7	1.61	1.54	1.47	1.47	9.4	9.4	8.4	8.4		
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.85	1.82	1.79	1.79	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2		
Philippines	3.6	3.9	3.9	1.22	1.32	1.24	1.14	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.4		
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.72	1.45	1.67	1.67	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0		
Others	25.0	24.0	24.3	1.50	1.48	1.47	1.47	37.3	35.6	35.7	35.7		
SORGHUM													
World	41.7	39.1	40.9	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.32	55.0	53.0	52.4	53.9		
United States	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.48	3.96	3.73	3.70	15.6	14.6	14.7	14.7		
Total Foreign	37.2	35.4	36.9	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.06	39.4	38.4	37.7	39.2		
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.86	3.57	2.95	2.95	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3		
Australia	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.49	2.22	1.71	1.71	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0		
China	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.72	3.71	3.47	3.47	4.4	5.7	5.2	5.2		
India	14.9	14.8	15.0	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.80	12.9	12.1	12.0	12.0		
Mexico	1.3	1.3	0.8	2.88	2.85	2.78	3.00	3.8	3.7	2.5	2.4		
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.80	0.64	0.80	0.80	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.5		
South Africa	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.11	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3		
Sudan	4.0	3.0	4.2	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.69	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.9		
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.44	1.39	1.47	1.47	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Others	9.4	9.0	9.3	1.01	0.98	1.00	1.02	9.6	8.8	9.3	9.4		

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec. Jan.	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. Dec. Jan.		
OATS	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	22.6	21.3	20.4	1.84	1.98	1.68	1.68	41.4	42.2	34.3	34.3
United States	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.95	2.16	1.81	1.81	5.4	5.2	3.5	3.5
Total Foreign	19.8	18.9	18.4	1.82	1.96	1.67	1.67	36.0	37.0	30.8	30.8
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.8	10.7	10.7	1.57	1.68	1.36	1.36	16.8	18.0	14.5	14.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.00	2.16	1.81	1.81	7.3	6.4	5.3	5.3
Argentina	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.44	1.34	1.29	1.29	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.51	1.43	1.14	1.14	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.08	2.34	2.14	2.14	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.9
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.54	4.42	4.09	4.09	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	5.4	5.3	4.8	2.21	2.40	2.28	2.28	11.9	12.6	11.0	11.0
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.18	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.55	2.70	2.54	2.54	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.24	4.55	4.00	4.00	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Poland	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.72	2.84	2.65	2.65	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9
EC-12	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.74	3.06	3.09	3.11	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.4
France	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.73	3.86	3.81	3.81	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Germany	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.58	3.93	4.92	4.92	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9
Finland	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.24	3.67	3.23	3.23	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.1
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.13	4.38	3.97	3.97	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Others	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.11	1.09	1.16	1.16	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
RYE											
World	16.3	15.9	13.2	2.16	2.27	2.09	2.01	35.2	36.0	29.1	26.6
United States	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.77	1.70	1.55	1.55	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total Foreign	16.1	15.7	13.0	2.17	2.28	2.10	2.02	34.8	35.7	28.8	26.3
Fmr. USSR 2/	10.7	10.4	8.5	1.87	2.02	1.59	1.59	20.1	21.0	13.5	13.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.74	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.75	2.67	2.82	2.62	7.3	7.2	9.5	7.0
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.06	2.46	2.40	2.40	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.73	2.61	2.82	2.58	6.2	6.0	8.5	5.9
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.05	4.26	3.82	3.82	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
EC-12	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.32	3.40	3.66	3.66	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.5
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.82	4.95	4.57	4.57	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Germany	1.0	1.0	0.7	3.86	3.87	4.66	4.66	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.3
Others	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.29	2.38	2.21	2.21	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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TABLE 5

**Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions**

	AREA		YIELD		PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)		MILLING RATE		PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)	
	Prel.	Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.	Prel.	1991/92 Proj.
	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90	1990/91
—Million hectares—										
—Metric tons per hectare—										
World	146.8	147.5	146.2	3.5	3.5	3.5	509.0	518.7	509.2	510.0
United States	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.0
Total Foreign	145.7	146.3	145.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	502.0	511.7	501.9	503.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.8	16.6	16.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	38.5	35.9	37.5	37.5
Burma	4.7	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	13.5	13.7	12.6	12.6
Pakistan	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9
Thailand	10.0	9.7	10.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	20.2	17.3	20.0	20.0
Major Importers	13.9	13.9	13.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	58.6	58.4	56.9	56.9
EC-12	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2
Indonesia	10.5	10.5	10.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	44.7	45.2	44.1	44.1
Nigeria	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	8.1	7.7	7.4
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.2
Other Foreign	114.9	115.9	115.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	404.8	417.4	407.6	408.6
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.0	8.8	8.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1
Bangladesh	10.5	10.4	10.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	26.8	26.9	27.6	27.6
Brazil	4.3	4.5	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	7.2	9.3	10.0
China	32.7	33.1	32.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	180.1	189.3	185.0	185.0
India	42.2	42.6	41.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	111.1	111.9	107.3	106.5
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	12.9	13.1	12.1	12.1
Philippines	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	8.9	9.9	9.3	9.3
Fmr. USSR 2/	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.2
Vietnam	6.1	6.1	6.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	19.4	17.9	18.0
Others	12.9	13.0	13.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	35.0	35.8	35.1	34.9

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.
2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

January 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.		Prel.	1991/92 Proj.			
	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.	1989/90	1990/91	Dec.	Jan.
SOYBEANS				---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	58.25	54.04	54.61	1.84	1.91	1.90	1.93	107.26	103.21	105.08	105.26
United States	24.09	22.87	23.45	2.17	2.29	2.25	2.30	52.35	52.42	53.39	54.04
Total Foreign	34.15	31.17	31.16	1.61	1.63	1.64	1.64	54.91	50.79	51.69	51.23
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.35	14.40	14.60	1.90	1.84	1.88	1.92	31.09	26.50	28.25	28.00
Argentina	4.95	4.75	4.80	2.17	2.32	2.15	2.19	10.75	11.00	10.75	10.50
Brazil	11.40	9.65	9.80	1.78	1.61	1.75	1.79	20.34	15.50	17.50	17.50
Other Foreign	17.80	16.77	16.56	1.34	1.45	1.42	1.40	23.82	24.29	23.44	23.23
Canada	0.54	0.49	0.58	2.26	2.63	2.44	2.44	1.22	1.29	1.41	1.41
China	8.06	7.56	7.20	1.27	1.46	1.40	1.40	10.23	11.00	10.10	10.10
Eastern Europe	0.70	0.34	0.25	0.97	1.07	1.35	1.35	0.68	0.36	0.33	0.33
EC-12	0.63	0.69	0.54	3.13	3.09	3.11	3.10	1.98	2.14	1.68	1.68
India	2.13	2.39	2.60	0.80	1.02	0.92	0.85	1.72	2.44	2.30	2.20
Indonesia	1.21	1.22	1.24	1.09	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.29
Paraguay	0.98	0.89	0.90	1.61	1.46	1.78	1.78	1.58	1.30	1.60	1.60
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.83	0.83	0.81	1.15	1.06	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.88	0.92	0.92
Others	2.73	2.37	2.45	1.52	1.51	1.55	1.51	4.15	3.57	3.81	3.70
COTTONSEED											
World	31.62	33.09	34.19	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.02	30.82	33.44	34.56	34.91
United States	3.86	4.75	5.20	1.10	1.14	1.17	1.18	4.24	5.41	6.30	6.13
Total Foreign	27.76	28.34	28.99	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.99	26.58	28.03	28.26	28.78
China	5.20	5.59	6.10	1.24	1.37	1.36	1.42	6.44	7.67	8.16	8.67
India	7.33	7.36	7.27	0.60	0.53	0.56	0.55	4.40	3.90	4.10	4.00
Pakistan	2.60	2.69	2.78	1.12	1.21	1.25	1.29	2.91	3.27	3.48	3.57
Fmr. USSR 1/	3.33	3.15	3.01	1.53	1.56	1.46	1.46	5.11	4.92	4.40	4.40
Others	9.30	9.56	9.84	0.83	0.87	0.83	0.83	7.72	8.27	8.12	8.14
PEANUTS											
World	19.81	20.01	20.27	1.11	1.14	1.15	1.15	22.05	22.88	23.29	23.30
United States	0.67	0.73	0.81	2.72	2.23	2.82	2.76	1.81	1.63	2.24	2.24
Total Foreign	19.15	19.27	19.46	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.08	20.24	21.24	21.05	21.05
Argentina	0.18	0.20	0.19	1.87	2.37	2.11	2.11	0.34	0.48	0.40	0.40
China	2.96	2.91	2.92	1.81	2.19	2.09	2.09	5.37	6.37	6.10	6.10
India	8.71	8.65	8.75	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.91	8.09	8.08	8.00	8.00
Senegal	0.78	0.92	0.90	1.04	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.82	0.67	0.70	0.70
South Africa	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.28	1.59	1.50	1.50	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.14
Sudan	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.73	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40
Others	5.88	5.98	6.08	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	5.12	5.19	5.32	5.32

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec. Jan.	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec. Jan.		
<u>SUNFLOWERSEED</u>	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	15.87	16.33	16.52	1.38	1.38	1.31	1.33	21.85	22.61	21.55	22.03
United States	0.72	0.79	1.08	1.10	1.41	1.46	1.52	0.80	1.11	1.50	1.64
Total Foreign	15.15	15.54	15.44	1.39	1.38	1.30	1.32	21.06	21.50	20.05	20.39
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.50	1.36	1.70	1.40	1.56	3.80	3.90	3.50	3.90
China	0.72	0.71	0.71	1.49	1.88	1.76	1.76	1.06	1.34	1.25	1.25
EC-12	2.13	2.58	2.41	1.67	1.64	1.69	1.66	3.54	4.23	4.06	4.00
East Europe	1.27	1.23	1.24	1.81	1.70	1.71	1.71	2.29	2.09	2.13	2.13
Fmr. USSR 1/	4.46	4.67	4.60	1.59	1.41	1.30	1.30	7.07	6.56	6.00	6.00
Others	3.78	4.06	3.98	0.87	0.83	0.78	0.78	3.30	3.38	3.11	3.11
<u>RAPESEED</u>											
World	17.12	18.24	19.99	1.28	1.39	1.39	1.39	21.86	25.37	27.82	27.72
United States	0.03	0.03	0.06	1.58	1.74	1.75	1.43	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.08
Total Foreign	17.09	18.21	19.94	1.28	1.39	1.39	1.39	21.80	25.32	27.71	27.64
Canada	2.90	2.58	3.27	1.07	1.27	1.32	1.32	3.10	3.28	4.30	4.30
China	4.99	5.50	6.10	1.09	1.26	1.16	1.16	5.44	6.96	7.10	7.10
EC-12	1.81	2.13	2.42	2.96	2.89	3.05	3.05	5.34	6.14	7.39	7.39
East Europe	0.81	0.74	0.69	2.66	2.38	2.41	2.30	2.15	1.75	1.66	1.58
India	4.99	5.72	5.80	0.83	0.94	0.93	0.93	4.12	5.40	5.40	5.40
Others	1.59	1.54	1.66	1.04	1.16	1.08	1.12	1.66	1.78	1.86	1.86
<u>FLAXSEED</u>											
World	3.74	3.76	3.42	0.50	0.61	0.60	0.61	1.85	2.30	2.01	2.10
United States	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.47	0.95	0.97	1.14	0.03	0.10	0.11	0.15
Total Foreign	3.67	3.66	3.29	0.50	0.60	0.58	0.59	1.82	2.20	1.89	1.94
Argentina	0.58	0.58	0.42	0.90	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.52	0.48	0.36	0.36
Canada	0.60	0.73	0.53	0.83	1.29	1.30	1.30	0.50	0.94	0.69	0.69
India	1.18	1.17	1.10	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.35
Fmr. USSR 1/	0.97	0.85	0.85	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.18	0.18
Others	0.36	0.34	0.39	0.67	0.77	0.89	0.94	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.36
<u>MAJOR OILSEEDS</u>	146.42	145.46	149.00	1.40	1.44	1.43	1.45	205.69	209.80	214.31	215.32
United States	29.44	29.27	30.74	2.01	2.07	2.05	2.09	59.29	60.72	63.65	64.29
Total Foreign	116.98	116.19	118.27	1.25	1.28	1.27	1.28	146.41	149.08	150.66	151.03
<u>COPRA</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.90	4.69	4.57	4.57
<u>PALM KERNEL</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.33	3.32	3.59	3.66
<u>TOTAL OILSEEDS</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	213.93	217.81	222.47	223.54
<u>PALM OIL 2/</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.91	11.28	11.91	12.11

1/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

TABLE 7
Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1989/90	Proj. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec.	Jan.	Prel. 1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 Proj. Dec.	Jan.
	---Million hectares---			---Kilograms per hectare---				---Million 480-pound bales---			
World	31.6	33.0	34.2	552	574	579	585	80.0	87.0	90.5	91.8
United States	3.9	4.7	5.2	688	711	727	735	12.2	15.5	18.0	17.5
Total Foreign	27.7	28.3	29.0	533	551	551	558	67.8	71.5	72.5	74.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	13.1	13.2	13.6	727	791	775	791	43.7	48.1	48.2	49.6
Australia	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,271	1,604	1,340	1,340	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	832	810	742	742	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
China	5.2	5.6	6.1	728	807	798	835	17.4	20.7	22.0	23.4
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	683	719	811	811	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	891	914	704	704	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.7	2.8	560	607	628	628	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.0
Sudan	0.3	0.2	0.2	456	422	494	494	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turkey	0.7	0.6	0.6	851	1,021	956	956	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7
Fmr. USSR 2/	3.3	3.2	3.0	805	827	796	796	12.3	12.0	11.0	11.0
Major Importers 3/	0.4	0.4	0.3	887	803	855	855	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	14.3	14.6	15.0	346	327	338	339	22.6	22.0	23.0	23.3
Argentina	0.6	0.6	0.7	486	468	486	486	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Brazil	1.9	2.0	2.2	347	352	376	376	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.8
India	7.3	7.4	7.3	315	270	283	279	10.6	9.1	9.5	9.3
Syria	0.2	0.2	0.2	930	928	934	979	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Others	4.3	4.5	4.7	357	367	368	367	7.0	7.6	7.9	7.9

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Fmr. USSR covers the same area previously designated USSR.

3/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 10-year record of the difference between the January projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the January projection and the final estimate have averaged 3.8 million tons (0.8 percent) and ranged from -8.3 to 6.4 million tons. The January projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 3 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1990/91 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference		Number of Years 2/	
<i>WHEAT</i>	Percent	<i>---Million Metric Tons---</i>				
World	0.8	3.8	-8.3	6.4	7	3
U.S.	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	4	2
Foreign	0.9	3.8	-8.3	6.4	7	3
<i>COARSE GRAINS 3/</i>		<i>---Million Metric Tons---</i>				
World	0.8	6.4	-17.9	8.2	5	5
U.S.	0.4	1.0	-4.6	1.3	7	1
Foreign	1.0	5.7	-13.3	8.2	5	5
<i>RICE (Milled)</i>		<i>---Million Metric Tons---</i>				
World	2.0	6.1	-12.6	1.8	9	1
U.S.	1.6	0.1	-0.2	0.2	4	1
Foreign	2.0	6.1	-12.6	1.8	9	1
<i>SOYBEANS</i>		<i>---Million Metric Tons---</i>				
World	1.7	1.6	-2.5	2.9	4	6
U.S.	1.5	0.8	-1.1	1.8	4	6
Foreign	3.7	1.5	-2.0	2.6	5	5
<i>COTTON</i>		<i>---Million 480-lb. Bales---</i>				
World	1.6	1.3	-5.4	2.5	6	3
U.S.	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.3	2	7
Foreign	2.1	1.4	-5.7	2.4	6	3
<i>UNITED STATES</i>		<i>---Million Bushels---</i>				
<i>CORN</i>	1.4	93	-250	94	7	3
<i>SORGHUM</i>	2.4	19	-53	14	6	4
<i>BARLEY</i>	1.8	9	-12	24	6	4
<i>OATS</i>	1.3	6	-18	16	6	2

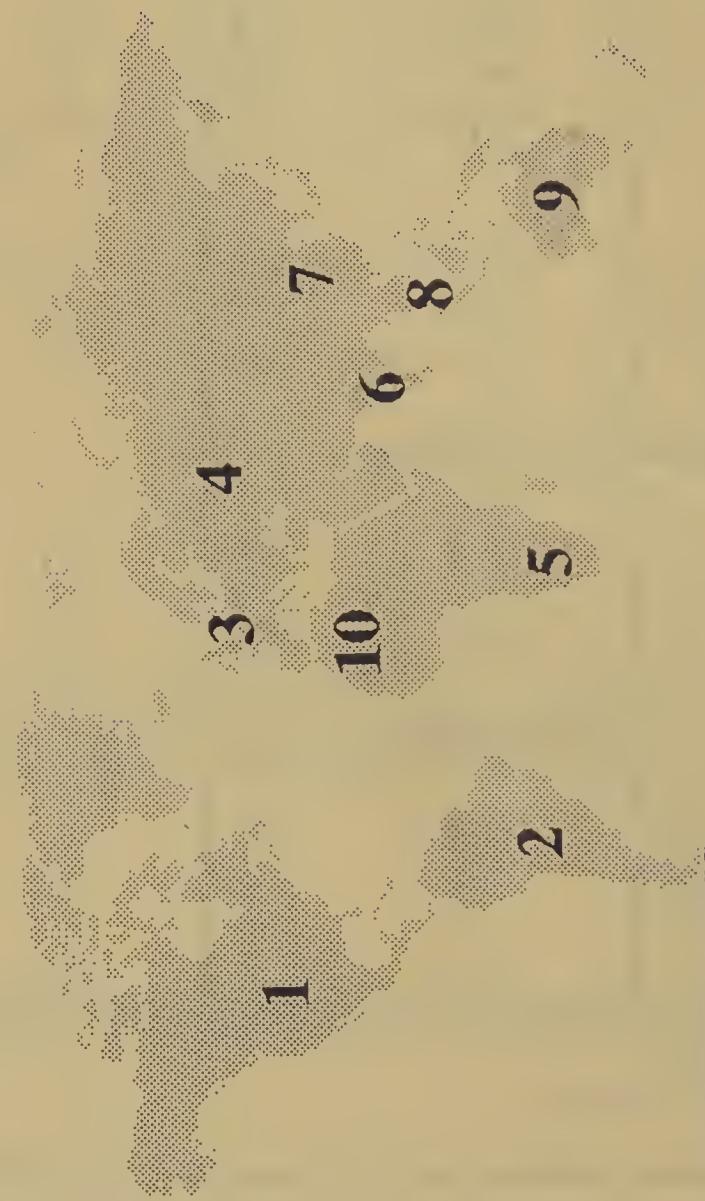
1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total ten if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

JANUARY 13, 1992



1 - UNITED STATES

Beneficial rain and mild temperatures aid west coast and Great Plains winter crop development and soil moisture recharge in parts of the corn belt and mid-Atlantic States. Record rainfall and flooding damage pastured southeast and south-central sections of Texas, causing some yield and quality reduction of late harvested cotton.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Persistent rain across Argentina delays winter wheat harvesting and causes quality and lodging problems. Wet weather also delays late summer crop planting. Adequate to surplus moisture exists for summer crop development in Argentina and southern Brazil.

(More details are available in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

5 - SOUTH AFRICA

Mid-December showers help vegetative corn but a recent return to dry, warm weather necessitates rain for upcoming reproduction.

6 - SOUTH ASIA

Unseasonable rain benefits vegetative fall grains and oilseeds across Pakistan and India. Scattered showers along India's southern coast benefits dry season rice.

7 - EASTERN ASIA

Unseasonable rain and snow falls across the North China Plain, replenishing soil moisture for winter wheat growth during the spring. Widespread rain across southern China replenishes reservoirs for next season's crops.

8 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Unseasonable wet weather in Thailand improves reservoirs for dry season rice but likely affects unharvested main season rice. Showers, with some flooding, continue in Malaysia and Indonesia.

9 - AUSTRALIA

Above normal rains during December favor eastern summer crop development. Rains cause minor delays to winter wheat harvesting in Victoria and Western Australia. Queensland sugarcane areas received near normal rainfall.

10-NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Continued below-normal rainfall in December in Morocco and Algeria stresses winter grains in the early vegetative stage. Recent subfreezing temperatures in Algeria burn tender growth.

3 - EUROPE

Near to above normal December precipitation and seasonal temperatures across the north favor dormant winter grains. Below average rainfall and unseasonably cold weather prevail across the south, with subfreezing minimum temperatures in early January throughout Spain and Greece. Dormant citrus trees are less sensitive to cold weather.

4 - FORMER USSR

Overwintering conditions continue favorable for dormant winter grains. Mild weather melts protective snow cover.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: DRYNESS CONTINUES

Unseasonably frequent and sometimes heavy rains fell across northwestern Africa's wheat growing areas during September and October 1991, boosting soil moisture levels and allowing for an early start to winter grains planting; thereby, favoring germination and early growth. However, during November 1, 1991 - January 10, 1992, dry weather across Morocco and central and western Algeria has depleted soil moisture reserves, creating unfavorable growing conditions. Precipitation has been closer to normal across northeastern Algeria and Tunisia during December 1991, providing mostly adequate moisture for winter grains.

SOUTHEAST AFRICA: DECLINING RAINFALL CAUSES CONCERN

Precipitation during December 1, 1991 - January 10, 1992, was below normal across the Orange Free State and Transvaal of South Africa, Zimbabwe, and southern Mozambique. Across the Maize Triangle of South Africa, precipitation during December and January became more widely scattered and lighter than in previous months. Normally, precipitation here increases during December and January to 25 mm per week, then tapers off in March. The current decline in precipitation, and slightly above normal early January temperatures, have raised concern for the current corn crop. Soil moisture is adequate to maintain current condition. However, further moisture will be needed soon to advance the crop through reproduction.

In southern Zimbabwe, December 1991 rainfall was less than 25 percent of normal and only slightly greater across southern Mozambique. Rainfall was closer to normal levels in northern Zimbabwe's more important corn growing areas. However, dryness extended far enough north to have an impact on national production. Significant rainfall is needed by late-January, when the summer crops enter their reproductive stages, to prevent major yield losses to rain-fed crops, including corn, sorghum, and millet.

UNITED STATES: PRECIPITATION IMPROVES OUTLOOK FOR HARD RED WINTER WHEAT

Precipitation during December 1, 1991 - January 10, 1992, was well above normal across the primary U.S. Hard Red Winter Wheat growing area (Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, and eastern Colorado). This precipitation has greatly improved prospects for the 1992 domestic winter grain production and greatly reduced the area suffering from long-term drought. Soil moisture was less than adequate over large portions of this area during September and October 1991, causing planting delays and germination problems. November 1991 precipitation was generally closer to normal levels improving crop conditions. Precipitation during December 1991 was 200 percent of normal across Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and much of eastern Colorado. December precipitation across much of Texas was 500 percent or more than normal, causing unprecedented flooding outside the State's primary winter grain area. Barring above normal winter kill, a frost at flowering, or some other unusual anomaly, prospects for normal to above-normal winter wheat yields have greatly improved.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: SUMMER CROP PLANTING PROGRESS

Planting of 1991/92 corn, sorghum, and sunflower crops is nearly complete, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires. However, soybean planting has been delayed by heavy rains and has reached only 67 percent complete as of December 20, slower than last year's pace of 74 percent. Corn, sorghum, and sunflower planting has finished with area increasing 13, 11, and 9 percent, respectively, from last year. Soybean area is slightly higher than the 1990/91 level. Growing conditions are unfavorably wet because of heavy rains. However, ample soil moisture reserves will help support yields during the typically hot and dry months of January and February.

FORMER USSR: 1991/92 SUGAR PRODUCTION DOWN SHARPLY

Sugar production in the former USSR in 1991/92 is expected to decline 15 percent from last year to 7.8 million tons, 0.9 million less than was forecast in December 1991 based on reports from the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Moscow. In southern Russia and the Ukraine, summer drought damaged sugarbeet leaves, retarding maturity. A wet fall, compounded by a shortage of fungicides, caused root damage and delayed harvest. Sugarbeets stored in hot, poorly ventilated warehouses were subject to accelerated fermentation where additional losses occurred.

The decline in sugar production is expected to affect mainly consumption and stocks. Imports are not forecast to increase, due to a shortage of foreign exchange and on-going changes in trade relations with Cuba.

CORN PRODUCTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Republic of South Africa is the largest producer of corn in Africa. It is normally a major corn exporter, although erratic weather can severely affect its production and trade prospects. For 1991/92, South African corn production is estimated at 8.0 million tons, down 2 percent from last year. Favorable planting conditions and expectations of higher prices than last year led farmers to increase area by 8 percent to 3.25 million hectares, reversing a 3-year area decline. Estimated yield is 2.46 tons per hectare, down slightly from last year but close to the 5-year average.

CURRENT CONDITIONS

The first half of the 1991/92 planting season (October through mid-November) had average temperatures and above-normal, beneficial rainfall. This was a strong contrast to last season, which was characterized by an early drought and greatly delayed corn plantings. In late November, rainfall diminished and temperatures increased to higher-than-normal levels, causing stress to newly planted corn in some areas. However, mild temperatures and moderate rainfall in December allowed farmers to continue planting and brought relief to the previously germinated corn in southern Transvaal and northern Orange Free State. Planting was nearly complete by late December, far ahead of the pace for last year. Since mid-December (see Weather Brief), irregular rainfall and periods of above-normal temperatures have reduced the available supply of moisture for the crop, especially in western areas. More rain will be needed to support the crop during the reproduction phase which begins in late January.

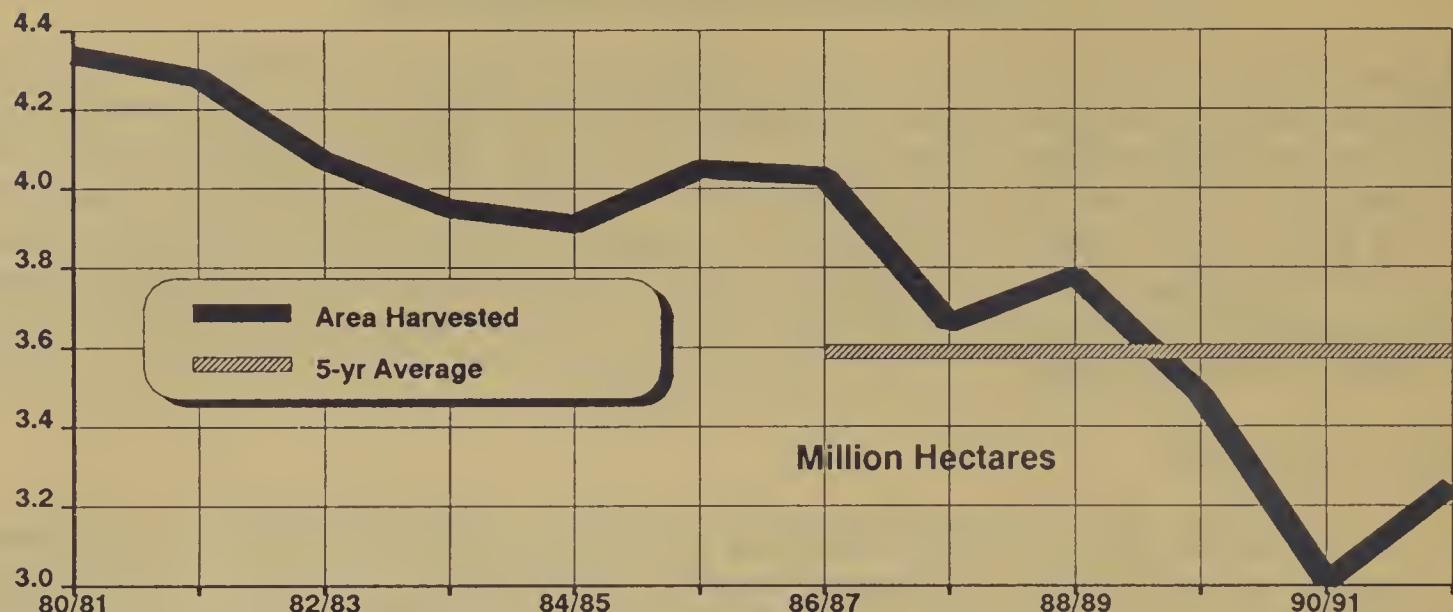
BACKGROUND

Corn is the most important grain crop in South Africa, accounting for about 80 percent of the country's total grain output. Production is concentrated in the "maize triangle," a region centered on southern Transvaal and northern Orange Free State. About 58 percent of South Africa's total corn crop is produced in Transvaal and 32 percent in Orange Free State, while Cape Province and Natal each produce about 5 percent of the crop. Over 90 percent of the corn is grown on commercial farms. The remaining crop is produced by individuals on small plots of land for personal use. White corn, used largely for human consumption, is planted in the eastern part of the maize triangle. Yellow corn, used mainly for animal feed, is grown primarily in western areas.

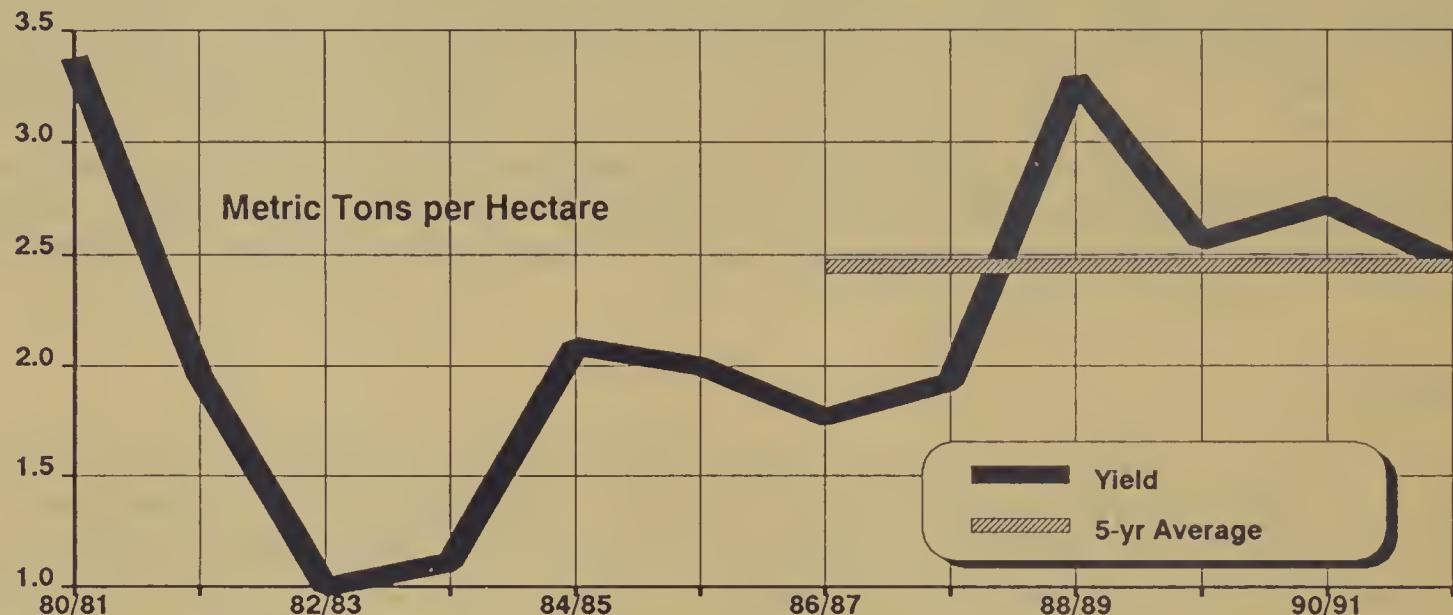
The weather in South Africa is highly variable; drought, early frost, and other unfavorable weather events often have a major effect on crop yield. Historically, production variations have been more a function of yield rather than area, which has been declining gradually since the 1970's. Since 1970, production has usually ranged between 7 and 10 million tons, but it has been as high as 14.66 million (in 1980/81) and as low as 4.08 million (in 1982/83) due to wide differences in yield (3.38 and 1.0 tons per hectare, respectively). The main factor affecting corn yields has been the weather during the critical silk/tassel stage in January and February, with drought and extreme high temperatures posing the greatest threat to the crop.

CHART 1

South African Corn Harvested Area



South African Corn Yield



South African Corn Production

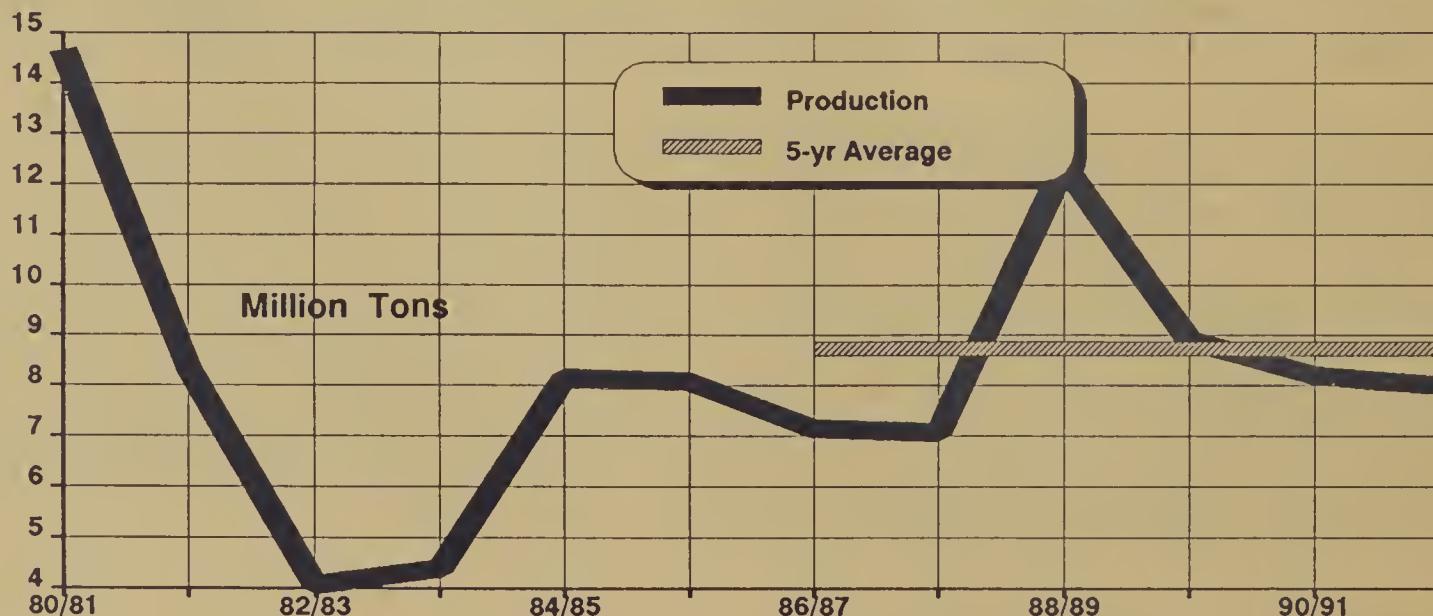


TABLE 9
South African Corn
Harvested Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Area (MHa)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Production (MMT)
71/72	4.58	2.07	9.48
72/73	3.61	1.15	4.16
73/74	4.46	2.49	11.11
74/75	4.49	2.04	9.14
75/76	4.55	1.61	7.31
76/77	4.45	2.19	9.73
77/78	4.50	2.24	10.06
78/79	4.31	1.93	8.33
79/80	4.32	2.49	10.76
80/81	4.34	3.38	14.66
81/82	4.28	1.95	8.36
82/83	4.07	1.00	4.08
83/84	3.95	1.12	4.41
84/85	3.91	2.08	8.14
85/86	4.05	2.00	8.08
86/87	4.03	1.77	7.15
87/88	3.66	1.93	7.08
88/89	3.78	3.28	12.38
89/90	3.48	2.56	8.90
90/91	3.01	2.72	8.20
91/92	3.25	2.46	8.00

January 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAJOR WHEAT EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Wheat production in the major wheat exporting countries for 1991/92 is estimated at 195.6 million tons, 5 percent above the 186.5-million-ton average production of the 1980's. Virtually all of this production increase is attributable to improved yields, with EC yields accounting for most of the rise. Aggregate yields have shown an upward trend throughout the decade, reversing the effects of a downward trend in area.

The major wheat exporting countries, for the purposes of this article, include the United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, and the European Community (EC-12). Compared to the average of the 1980's, wheat production for 1991/92 in the United States is estimated down 15 percent, Australia will produce 33 percent less, and Argentina will be down 17 percent. U.S. output was down in 1991 because of higher area idled under government programs and weather problems. While a drought in parts of Australia has led to reduced yield prospects, planted area was off sharply because of poor price expectations at planting time. Argentina experienced a sharp reduction in area, caused by poor economic conditions and price prospects at planting. Also, excessive rainfall during planting contributed to the reduced area.

Wheat production for 1991/92 in Canada and the EC-12 is up 36 and 23 percent, respectively, to record levels. Both countries had increases in wheat area, as well as favorable growing conditions. Comparisons of wheat area, yield, and production trends in these major exporting countries follow.

UNITED STATES

Wheat production in 1991/92 is estimated at 53.9 million tons, down 28 percent from the previous year and 29 percent below the record 75.8 million produced in 1981/82. Harvested area for 1991/92 is currently estimated at 23.3 million hectares, down 12 percent from the average area of the 1980's. Area during that decade fluctuated between a record of 32.6 million hectares in 1981 to a low of 21.5 million in 1988/89. Yield for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.31 tons/hectare, down 13 percent from the record yields of last year and down 4 percent from the average yield of the 1980's.

ARGENTINA

Wheat production in 1991/92 is estimated at 8.5 million tons, 17 percent below the average production of the 1980's. Harvested area is estimated at 4.5 million hectares this year, a decline of 39 percent from the peak of 7.3 million hectares harvested in 1982 and down 20 percent from the average of the 1980's. Yield for 1991/92 is estimated at 1.89 tons/hectare, down 15 percent from the record of 2.22 tons/hectare reached in 1984, but up 5 percent from the average of the 1980's.

AUSTRALIA

Wheat production for 1991/92 is forecast at 10.0 million tons, down 55 percent from the record 22.0 million produced in 1983 and down 33 percent from the average production of the 1980's. This year's crop was reduced by a severe drought which affected the eastern wheat producing states of Queensland and New South Wales. Area, after peaking in 1983 at 12.9 million hectares, has trended downward to this year's estimated 7.8 million. This is a decline of 40 percent from the record area in 1983 and 29 percent below the average harvested area of the 1980's. Yield for 1991/92 is forecast at 1.28 tons/hectare, equal to the average yield of the 1970's, but 7 percent below the average of the 1980's.

CANADA

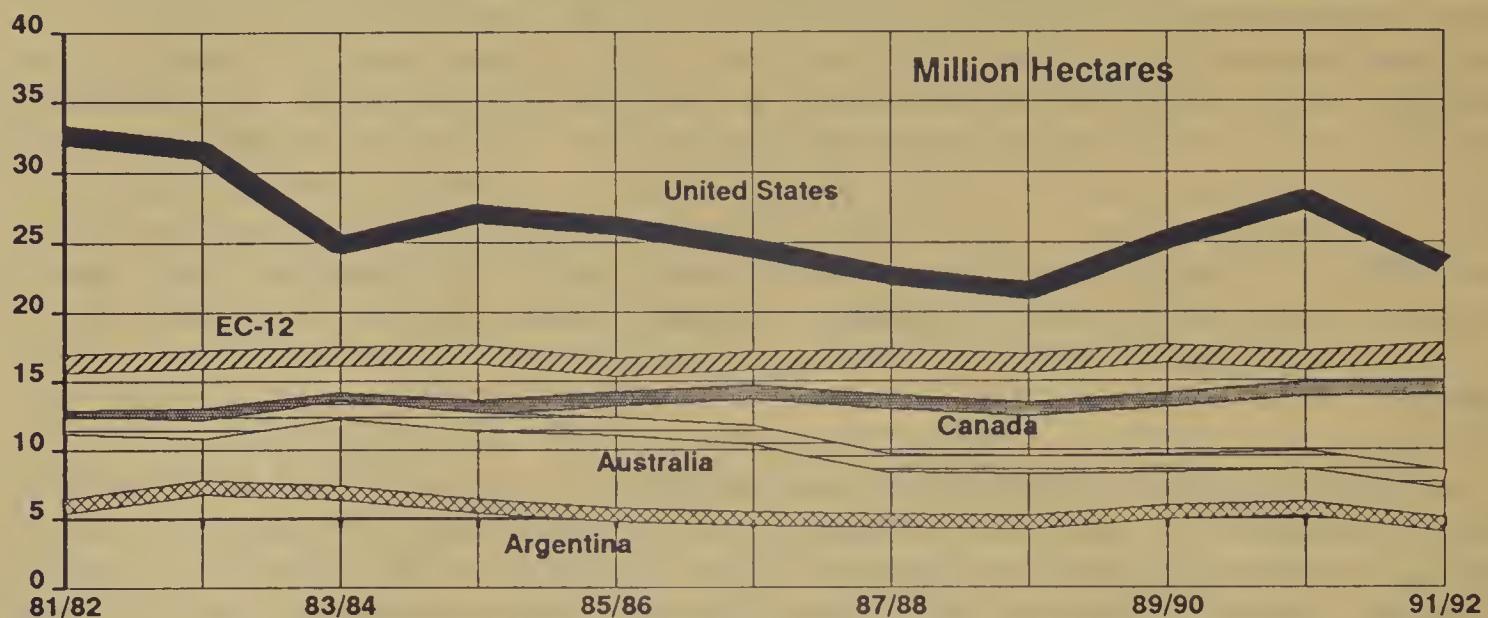
Wheat production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 32.8 million tons, up slightly from the previous record produced last year and up 36 percent from the average production of the 1980's. The record crop in 1991/92 is up 86 percent from the average production of the 1970's. Harvested area for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 14.5 million hectares, up 8 percent from the average area of the 1980's. Yield for 1991/92 is estimated at 2.3 tons/hectare, slightly below the record yields of last year, but up 23 percent from the average yield of the 1980's.

EC-12

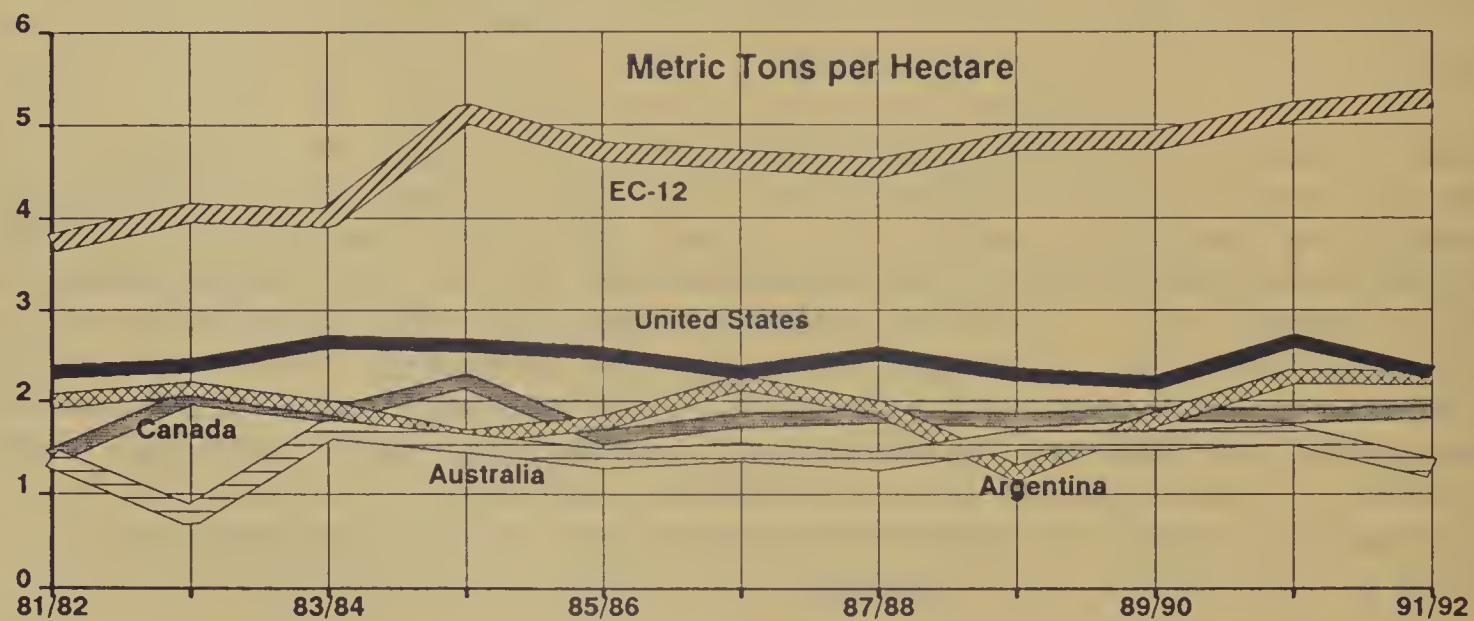
Wheat production for 1991/92 is estimated at a record 90.4 million tons, 4 percent over the previous record of 87.0 million tons produced in 1984. The production level this year is 23 percent above the average of the 1980's and 77 percent over the average production of the 1970's. Harvested area for 1991/92 is estimated at 17.1 million hectares, down 8 percent from the record area harvested in 1962. Harvested area has trended upward since the early 1970's, with this year's area up 7 percent from that decade and up 3 percent from the average of the 1980's. Yields have increased even more markedly. This year's yields are estimated at a record 5.28 tons/hectare, up 3 percent from the previous record of 5.1 tons/hectare set last year, 19 percent over the average yield of the 1980's and 66 percent above the average yield of the 1970's.

Allen Vandergriff (202) 720-0882
Timothy Rocke (202) 720-1572

U.S. and Competitor Wheat Harvested Area



U.S. and Competitor Wheat Yield



U.S. and Competitor Wheat Production

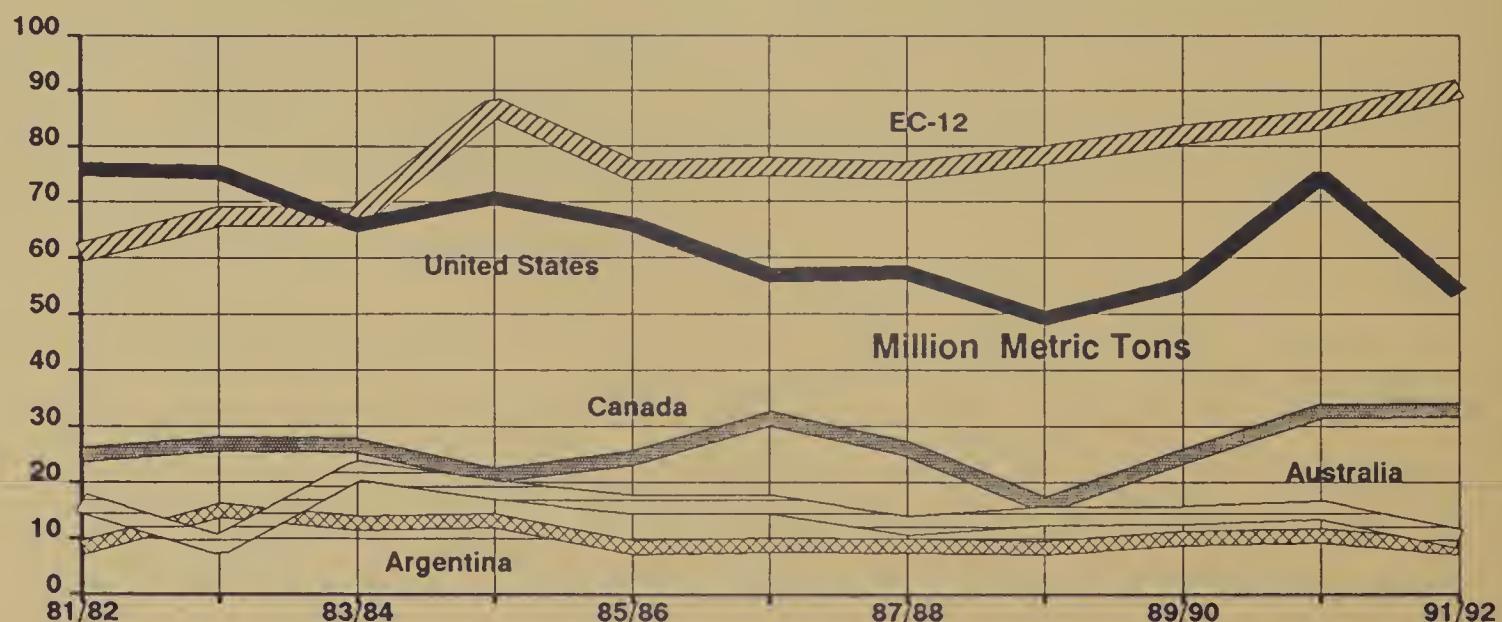


TABLE 10

U.S. and Competitor Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92
<i>Harvested Area (MHa)</i>												
United States	28.78	32.64	31.54	24.84	27.09	26.20	24.57	22.64	21.53	25.17	28.04	23.35
Argentina	5.02	5.93	7.32	6.88	5.95	5.27	4.98	4.79	4.70	5.45	5.70	4.50
Australia	11.28	11.89	11.52	12.93	12.08	11.74	11.14	9.06	8.90	9.00	9.24	7.80
Canada	11.10	12.43	12.55	13.70	13.16	13.73	14.24	13.47	12.99	13.63	14.39	14.52
EC-12	16.31	16.33	16.62	16.83	16.95	16.04	16.48	16.64	16.27	16.98	16.47	17.10
TOTAL	72.49	79.22	79.55	75.18	75.23	72.98	71.41	66.60	64.39	70.23	73.84	67.27
<i>Yield (MT/Ha)</i>												
United States	2.25	2.32	2.39	2.65	2.61	2.52	2.32	2.53	2.29	2.20	2.66	2.31
Argentina	1.55	1.40	2.05	1.85	2.22	1.61	1.79	1.84	1.79	1.86	1.84	1.89
Australia	0.96	1.38	0.77	1.70	1.55	1.38	1.45	1.37	1.58	1.58	1.63	1.28
Canada	1.74	2.00	2.13	1.93	1.61	1.77	2.20	1.93	1.23	1.80	2.27	2.26
EC-12	3.96	3.74	4.06	4.00	5.14	4.71	4.63	4.54	4.82	4.83	5.14	5.28
<i>Production (MMT)</i>												
United States	64.80	75.81	75.25	65.86	70.62	66.00	56.93	57.36	49.32	55.43	74.47	53.91
Argentina	7.78	8.30	15.00	12.75	13.20	8.50	8.93	8.80	8.40	10.15	10.50	8.50
Australia	10.86	16.36	8.88	22.02	18.67	16.17	16.12	12.37	14.06	14.21	15.07	10.00
Canada	19.29	24.80	26.74	26.47	21.19	24.25	31.38	25.95	16.00	24.58	32.71	32.82
EC-12	64.64	61.05	67.40	67.34	87.04	75.56	76.23	75.49	78.38	82.04	84.64	90.35
TOTAL	167.37	186.32	193.27	194.44	210.72	190.48	189.59	179.97	166.16	186.41	217.39	195.58

January 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

VIETNAM RICE PRODUCTION

The USDA production data series for Vietnamese rice has been adjusted to reflect a more appropriate representation of area, yield, and production. With more detailed information available, USDA will analyze production for rice harvested in the same year which includes the 10th month, winter-spring, and summer-autumn crops.

Vietnam harvests rice continuously. The annual rice crop is divided into three seasons: 10th month, winter-spring, and summer-autumn crops. The 10th month crop is harvested from September to November in the North (Red River Delta) and November to February in the South (Mekong Delta). The winter-spring crop is harvested during June in the North and February in the South, while the summer-autumn crop is harvested from July to October in both the North and South. The 10th month and the winter-spring crops account for about 80 percent of total rice production, while the summer-autumn crop is about 20 percent of total output. The 10th month and winter-spring output are about equal, with any surplus production available for export. In contrast, the summer-autumn crop is basically destined for the domestic market as the quality is usually poor.

The 1991/92 rice crop is estimated to be a record 19.9 million tons. Harvested area is expected to be at a record level at 6.25 million hectares. Better prices and government programs to repair and strengthen irrigation works encouraged farmers to plant additional area. The average yield for the three crops are estimated at a near record 3.18 tons per hectare. Increased availability of fertilizer that was scarce in 1990/91 is the reason for improved yields.

Tim Rocke (202) 720-1572

TABLE 11
Vietnam Rice
Harvested Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Area (MHa)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Rough Production (MMT)	Milled Production (MMT)
1980/81	5.47	2.16	11.84	7.70
1981/82	5.72	2.31	13.24	8.61
1982/83	5.71	2.67	15.23	9.90
1983/84	5.74	2.72	15.61	10.15
1984/85	5.84	2.80	16.36	10.63
1985/86	5.70	2.80	15.96	10.37
1986/87	5.68	2.62	14.90	9.69
1987/88	5.73	3.04	17.43	11.50
1988/89	5.98	3.05	18.25	12.05
1989/90	6.05	3.20	19.35	12.77
1990/91	6.13	2.92	17.90	11.81
1991/92	6.25	3.18	19.90	13.13

January 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Output of tomatoes for processing in 11 major producing countries is estimated at 18.5 million tons for 1991, down 6 percent from the 1990 level. The current estimate is 0.7 million tons below the July 1991 forecast of 19.2 million. Preliminary data indicate 1991 harvested area in the 11 countries was down about 5 percent compared to 1990. The decrease in area occurred mainly in the European Community (EC). Production of processing tomatoes in the Mediterranean Basin (five EC countries plus Turkey and Israel) declined sharply in 1991 due to smaller harvests in each country.

In the United States, processing tomato production was 9.9 million tons, 5 percent above the 1990 level. Area harvested was up slightly and favorable weather boosted yields. In July 1988, Mexico eliminated the quota system for tomato plantings. Higher prices for tomato products induced significant production increases in 1989, 1990, and 1991. Preliminary assessments for 1992 indicate a production decline is likely due to escalating production costs.

The 1991 harvest of processing tomatoes for 5 EC countries is estimated at 6.2 million tons, 16 percent below the 1990 level. The crop was down due to unfavorable spring weather in several major growing areas and poor prospects for profitable over-quota production. EC support prices in ECU terms were unchanged for 1991, but due to currency realignments, producers in some countries received increases. The overall EC quota was up 200,000 tons, with Spain and Portugal each receiving one-half the increase.

Output of processing tomatoes for 1991 in Italy, the leading EC producer, is estimated at 3.2 million tons, down sharply from 1990 due to unfavorable spring weather. Production in Greece for 1991 is estimated to be slightly below last year's drought-reduced output. Both the quality and quantity of the crop were adversely affected by cold, wet spring weather. Area planted was up as prices for alternative crops were less favorable than tomato prices. Spain's production of processing tomatoes for 1991 is estimated at less than 0.9 million tons, significantly below the 1.1 million forecast in June 1991. The 1991 harvest was nearly 25 percent below the 1990 crop primarily due to the unfavorable world market situation. A build up of stocks hurt prospects for profitable over-quota production and resulted in a production level that was well below the EC quota. Portugal's 1991 processing tomato crop is currently estimated at 706,000 tons, 14 percent smaller than the record harvest in 1990. The loss of the Soviet market for tomato products left Portuguese processors burdened with large, unsold stocks. France's output of processing tomatoes declined in 1991 because producers were unable to compete with lower-priced imports.

Turkey's 1991 output of processing tomatoes is estimated at 1.3 million tons, down 130,000 from the 1990 level and 380,000 off the 1989 record. The decline reflects poor weather during harvesting and unfavorable prices. Processors in Turkey have announced that higher prices will be paid in 1992. Israel's 1991 output is estimated at 120,000 tons, less than one-third of the 1990 level. A severe shortage of irrigation water caused the decline.

Taiwan's 1991 output of processing tomatoes (harvested December 1990 - April 1991) was 151,000 tons, down sharply from the 1990 figure. Preliminary assessments indicate production will decline again in 1992 as processors continue to have difficulty competing in the Japanese market.

TABLE 12

PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 metric tons)

Country	1989	1990	Preliminary 1991	Forecast 1992
United States	8,604	9,394	9,864	--
Canada	539	580	500	--
Mexico	317	365	400	300 <u>1/</u>
Italy	3,800	4,000	3,200	--
France	324	326	320	--
Greece	1,400 <u>2/</u>	1,090 <u>3/</u>	1,070	--
Spain	976	1,136	869	--
Portugal	617	823	706	--
Turkey	1,700	1,450	1,320	--
Israel	329	370	120	--
Taiwan	220	182	151	135 <u>1/</u>
Total	18,826	19,716	18,520	--

1/ Forecasts for 1992 are based on conditions as of early December 1991. Data are available only for Mexico and Taiwan which harvest early in the year.

2/ Includes 8,000 tons withdrawn from the market and approximately 100,000 tons not delivered to processors.

3/ Includes 81,000 tons diverted to the fresh market.

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Revised forecasts for 13 selected countries, accounting for about two-thirds of world production, indicate total 1992 poultry meat production will equal 39.2 million tons, only slightly above the August forecast (see WAP-8-91), but 4 percent above 1991. Forecasts for Mexico and Brazil are up, while those for the former USSR and Japan are down. At the aggregate level, output of broiler meat is expected to total 26.4 million tons, up 1 percent from the August forecast and 4 percent greater than the 1991 estimate. Output of turkey meat is forecast at 3.9 million tons, essentially unchanged from the August forecast, but 3 percent above output in 1991. Egg production is forecast at 579 billion, marginally below the August forecast of 584 billion eggs, but 3 percent above the 1991 level.

Broiler production in the United States for 1992 is forecast at 9.4 million tons, up slightly from the August forecast and 4 percent above 1991. Somewhat slower growth than anticipated in August is forecast for Canada because some provinces cut their production quotas. Mexico's 1992 broiler output is forecast at 940,000 tons, 120,000 above the August 1991 forecast. Strong consumer demand is being met by increased investments in both production and processing facilities. Brazil's 1992 production forecast for broiler meat has been raised to 2.9 million tons due to more favorable margins. Although 1991 prices for broilers increased faster than the rate of inflation, consumers increased their purchases of broiler meat because retail prices for chicken remained well below the prices for beef and pork.

Forecasts of 1992 broiler output in France and the Netherlands are unchanged from August and both show small increases from the 1991 level. Forecasts of broiler meat and total poultry meat output in the former USSR are down from the August forecast because feed shortages and problems in the general economy continue to adversely affect the poultry sector.

Output of broilers in Japan for 1992 is forecast at 1.3 million tons, 5 percent below the volume projected in August 1991. The current forecast for 1992 is down 3 percent from 1991 and 5 percent below the 1990 level. The downturn in Japanese broiler production reflects more competition from imports and higher production costs. Thailand's 1992 broiler production, forecast at 690,000 tons, is 3 percent above the August forecast and 10 percent above the 1991 estimate. Rapid growth in both domestic and export markets is facilitating the large annual increases in Thai broiler production.

World turkey meat production in 1992 is forecast at 3.9 million tons, down slightly from the August forecast, but up 3 percent from the 1991 level. In the United States, the January 1992 forecast is essentially unchanged from the preliminary forecast released in August 1991. France's 1992 output of turkey meat is forecast at 475,000 tons, 1 percent below August, but 2 percent above the 1991 estimate. Much of the increased output is expected to be exported.

World output of eggs for 1992 is forecast at 579 billion, 1 percent below the August forecast and 3 percent above the 1991 estimate. In the United States, 1992 egg production is forecast at 69.2 billion, up slightly from the August forecast and the 1991 estimate. Mexican egg production is forecast at 20.5 billion, 3 percent above the 1991 estimate. An easing of price controls has given producers in Mexico hope for better returns. Egg production in Brazil for 1992 is expected to exceed the 1991 level by 3 percent. This represents a recovery from the downturns in 1988 and 1989 rather than expanded production capacity. Egg output for 1992 in the former USSR has been reduced 5 percent from the August forecast of 80 million, as short feed supplies and problems in the general economy continue to adversely affect egg production. Japan's egg output is forecast at 41.0 billion, up slightly from the August forecast, but unchanged from the 1991 level due to rising production costs and declining egg consumption.

Arthur Coffing (202) 720-0885

TABLE 13

TOTAL POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
 (1,000 metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991 2/	Aug.	Forecast 1992
					Jan.
SELECTED PRODUCERS					
Canada	659	701	705	750	727
Mexico	635	700	840	860	990
United States	10,105	10,878	11,476	11,838	11,893
Brazil	2,139	2,416	2,663	2,780	3,000
France	1,550	1,651	1,710	1,720	1,730
Netherlands	491	526	560	550	565
Former USSR	3,300	3,284	3,200	3,200	3,000
Egypt	254	235	225	215	215
Saudi Arabia	240	265	275	290	290
Hong Kong	34	32	32	31	31
Japan	1,482	1,451	1,417	1,446	1,380
Singapore	58	56	65	60	59
Thailand	553	595	655	700	720
SUBTOTAL	21,500	22,790	23,823	24,440	24,600
Others 3/	12,841	13,454	13,918	14,594	14,594
TOTAL	34,341	36,244	37,741	39,034	39,194

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Countries with no revisions since the August forecasts.

TABLE 14

BROILER MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
 (1,000 metric tons)

SELECTED PRODUCERS	1989	1990	1991 2/	Forecast 1992	
				Aug.	Jan.
Canada	539	572	575	615	595
Mexico	590	660	790	820	940
United States	7,903	8,464	9,016	9,320	9,370
Brazil	2,084	2,356	2,600	2,715	2,935
France	898	959	1,010	1,020	1,020
Netherlands	406	433	461	465	465
Former USSR	1,820	1,800	1,750	1,700	1,600
Egypt	195	185	170	160	160
Saudi Arabia	240	263	273	285	285
Hong Kong	23	22	22	21	21
Japan	1,355	1,332	1,300	1,325	1,260
Singapore	48	45	52	49	46
Thailand	538	575	630	670	690
SUBTOTAL	16,639	17,666	18,649	19,165	19,387
Others 3/	6,706	6,838	6,799	6,965	6,965
TOTAL	23,345	24,504	25,448	26,130	26,352

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Countries with no revisions since the August forecasts.

TABLE 15

TURKEY MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
 (1,000 metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991 2/	Forecast 1992
				Aug.
				Jan.
SELECTED PRODUCERS				
Canada	120	129	130	135
Mexico	9	8	10	8
United States	1,944	2,147	2,203	2,260
Brazil	55	60	63	65
France	387	432	465	480
Netherlands	27	30	31	34
Former USSR	120	90	75	80
SUBTOTAL	2,662	2,896	2,977	3,062
Others 3/	766	810	850	873
TOTAL	3,428	3,706	3,827	3,935
				3,923

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Countries with no revisions since the August forecasts.

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TABLE 16

EGG PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
 (Millions of eggs)

	1989	1990	1991 2/	Forecast 1992	
				Aug.	Jan.
SELECTED PRODUCERS					
Canada	5,719	5,661	5,620	5,575	5,575
Mexico	17,950	18,040	19,840	20,200	20,500
United States	67,174	67,919	68,915	68,940	69,240
Brazil	12,174	13,454	13,630	15,585	14,040
France	15,050	14,629	14,900	14,800	14,950
Netherlands	10,660	10,801	10,760	11,300	11,000
Former USSR	84,600	81,725	79,000	80,000	76,000
Egypt	3,000	3,200	2,950	2,950	2,950
Saudi Arabia	2,800	2,900	2,985	3,060	3,060
Hong Kong	34	34	34	34	34
Japan	40,383	39,850	41,000	40,650	41,000
SUBTOTAL	259,544	258,213	259,634	263,094	258,349
Others 3/	276,647	293,628	305,056	320,624	320,624
TOTAL	536,191	551,841	564,690	583,718	578,973

1/ This is the semiannual update of the production series regularly published in the World Agricultural Production and World Poultry Situation circulars. World totals compare to those in the above mentioned circulars.
 2/ Preliminary.
 3/ Countries with no revisions since the August forecasts.

In the process of evolving from a centrally planned economy to one driven by the private market, Hungarian officials have found that transformation of the agricultural sector is one of the most difficult hurdles. Not only must state organizations be privatized, but many other interrelated laws must be changed to permit a fair and orderly transition. The following information was provided by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna.

At present, the massive effort to convert the agricultural sector has proceeded slower than many in Hungary would have liked, causing much uncertainty in rural communities. The current overriding uncertainty has hampered important crop production decisions and could cause a potential drop in output for grain and other crops in 1992. The production outlook is further clouded by large 1991 grain surpluses, high interest rates, poor farm cash flows, and weak product demand. It appears that uncertainty over the timing and success of the government's privatization process may continue to impact the planting and production situation through 1993.

Land issues remain at the heart of agricultural privatization problems in the country, including land use, ownership, and property relations. The lack of a real market for agricultural land is accentuated by the overall poor financial situation of many of the large socialized farms. Cooperative farm members remain unable to obtain their family's share of land from the cooperative, while compensation payments to former landowners for confiscated property are yet to be legislated. Parliamentary debate for the new Hungarian Land Law was postponed until 1992, delaying all types of land transactions and the establishment of an agricultural real estate market. The new Compensation Act itself will only partially account for the value of property lost by state expropriation (after May 1, 1939). Compensation certificates will be issued to former owners which can be used to purchase land, privatized buildings, other real estate, or shares in companies. Consequently, not all compensation will be transmitted into new agricultural holdings. Further, property to be privatized will primarily come from either agricultural cooperatives common land or state agricultural land set aside for privatization.

The cooperative farms themselves are under deadlines to privatize and distribute their assets. Bidding for cooperative land is expected to begin around May of this year. Cooperatives must also establish real owners of all common property, excluding land that belongs to members, has been privatized, or been set apart for compensation purposes. All other cooperative assets and land must be sold and divided among members, employees, or shareholders. The final deadline for this process is June 30, 1992. The evaluation and distribution of common property and debts are critical problems to be resolved, since roughly one-third of the cooperatives are operating in the red. When the ownership status of all cooperative assets has been settled, a general assembly of the members must elect a leadership to decide the new form of collective organization. An old cooperative may be transformed into a new cooperative, split into two or more cooperatives, divided into family farms, or any new form mandated in the Compensation Act. The new act will directly affect more than 500,000 members and cooperative employees on the approximately 1,300 agricultural cooperatives in Hungary.

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